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VOL. XVII. NO. 44.

To the Voters of Vigo County.

The Mass Convention from whom the delegates, as a County Executive Committee, derived their authority to act, was composed of the opponents of the Leecompton Constitution, who in view of the condition into which the country has been brought by Democratic misrule, have declared their purpose to unite their energies in the present County canvass, and have presented for all the offices to be filled, gentlemen of unquestioned competency and of the most tried integrity. In the resolutions adopted by the Convention the basis of this union was distinctly announced, and while we occasionally hear the hostile cry that each party has sold out to the other, they find it, at least, the source of some consolation that their accusers have yet been unable to find out which is the purchasing party. The plain and simple truth is, that the Democratic party leaders have been so long accustomed to fraud and deception, they are always the first to start that outcry against others, upon the same principle precisely as the perpetrator of a midnight larceny is often the first to cry out "stop thief." They are bold operators in a party war, because they are utterly reckless of the means they employ. To-day they denounce a man or a party with almost a fiendish malevolence—to-morrow they will unite with him or it to secure a temporary triumph. Who does not know with what bitterness they have denounced *Kane* *Nathaniel*,—men lost to all the holy and noble impulses of liberty, and as laboring to establish a despotism over the consciences of all who happen to be born abroad? Yet in two Congressional Districts in Missouri, at the late election, the whole party voted for two of these political monsters, who are still members of the "dark lantern lodges," still bound by those lurid oaths at which these hypocrites have shrunk back as if they were worse than blasphemy—and here in this County, as well as elsewhere, their election is claimed as a Democratic triumph—just because they agreed with Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party in trying to force the Leecompton Constitution and slavery upon the people of Kansas against their consent. And coming nearer home for more practical illustration—the organ of the party in this county is now edited by a man who, from extraordinary proficiency in the "black art" of *Kane* *Nathaniel*, at the time of its greatest triumphs, was specially selected for the high official position of instructor in the grips, signs and pass words of the order! And most admirably and effectively did he discharge the duty. His exaltation teachings exhibited such peculiar fitness for the task, and his willing pursuit of them such apparent and reliable reward of anything foreign that we would scarcely have supposed that he was then fitting himself to take charge of the editorial department of a Democratic newspaper. Yet so it is, either that the innocent are entrapped, or the guilty exposed.

Those who are represented by this committee have formed no such union as this. Democratic leaders are now laboring to establish between *Leecompton* and *anti-Leecompton* Democrats. When Mr. Buchanan, backed by the great body of his party in and out of Congress, was employing the authority and patronage of his office to force the Leecompton Constitution and slavery upon the people of Kansas, the Democracy of this county who opposed it denounced him in unmeasured terms and declared that the whole thing was a fraud, a cheat, a ruse, and even worse than that, if possible. And yet now, for no other object than keeping the party together so that they may get the offices—some of these same men are urging the people to *cover up this fraud*, *cheat and ruse*, by acquiescing in it all! Mr. Buchanan and those Democrats who go with him, a great majority of the party, have shown no signs of repentance. He and they still persist in denouncing all *anti-Leecompton* Democrats as renegades, traitors, and abolitionists, and yet the men who are thus denounced are recognized by these *Leecompton* Democrats as lay down their arms of resistance, yield to the lashings of the Executive whip, and lie down, with sparrow-like humility, at the feet of the President. They tell them that they must unite with Mr. Buchanan and let him do as he pleases—though what he does, they shall, in their consciences think to be *fraud, cheating and swindling*—all because the party must be kept together and the *office must not be given up!* Save as from all such union as this, or from any union which has for its basis acquiescence in *fraud, cheating and swindling*. We will unite with no party or set of men who require such a sacrifice of conscience. We can pay no such price as that for success.

It is this miserable cry of *keeping the party together* that has brought the Democratic party to its present divided and demoralized condition. Under the pretence that it had certain national principles which no other party possessed, and which were, therefore, necessary to the Union, it has kept itself so long in power that it has got at last to suppose that it cannot be overthrown, notwithstanding the enormity of its conduct. Its leaders are now seeking to establish the crowning principle of their theory, that the President can do no wrong, which, if they succeed, they intend shall stand for the representative of that principle of the old world that "the King can do no wrong." They are fighting most desperately for this achievement, and their success, while it will extend and perpetuate their demoralization, will bind the chains with which they are now binding the country, by means of the force and prestige of a party.

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Look at This!!

Henry Secret tells his hearers that he does not understand the Dred Scott decision to establish the doctrine, that slavery exists in all our Territories, by virtue of the Federal Constitution. As Mr. Secret cannot "understand" this, which is the letter and spirit of this decision, we propose to give him, and the readers of the Express, the understandings of other distinguished Democrats, in relation to this question. In Mr. Buchanan's letter to Prof. Silliman, of Aug. 13th, 1857, he says:

"Slavery existed at that period (1854) and it exists in Kansas. Under the Constitution of the United States, this point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been doubted is a mystery."

And this is from the President's Kansas message:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States."

This is from the same fountain head:

"Kansas is, therefore, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

In this particular, there seems to be something of a difference between the President and Mr. Secret. The President understands that the highest judicial tribunal has solemnly decided, that slavery does exist in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Secret cannot "understand" this—a weak understanding is exceedingly convenient sometimes.

Let us leave Mr. Secret and see if his understanding will not be very much improved after the election, and take a look at how the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as regarded by the leaders of the Indiana Democratic party.

This beautiful gem is from our Indiana Democratic Congressman, Hon. Jas. Hughes, at the last session:

"Popular Sovereignty is a popular humbug, having no practical application in government. It will do very well to tickle the ears of the people by talking about Popular Sovereignty."

This is from the same reliable source, and embodies more of modern Democracy than the same number of lines from any other authority we remember to have read:

"If every stump in Kansas were a negro, every tree would be a slave driver, and every twig upon the tree a lash to scourge a negro to his daily toil. I would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution."

This is from another Indianan—we beg pardon, Kentuckian—Senator Bright, more factually known as *Bugus* Senator Bright:

"So strong, Mr. President, is my conviction of the viciousness of the principle of submission to a direct vote of the people the propriety of the enactment or rejection of the laws, that for me I am prepared to extend the same objection to the submission of entire Constitutions to the same tribunal."

The same reliable authority follows the above felicitous sentiment with the following:

"Independent of other objections to the submission of entire Constitutions directly to the people, how can an intelligent vote be given by those who do not know?"

The capability of the people giving an intelligent vote would be clearly demonstrated if they could only get a chance at Senator Bright's right to the seat he now occupies in the U. S. Senate.

THE OTHER SIDE—OR WHAT THE FOUNDERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD SAY TO THE "FUGITIVE SLAVES."

We quote first from Thomas Jefferson, the founder of True Democracy. He says:

"The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. (the commerce between master and slave.) And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, posing on the rights of the other, transforms these into despotism, and these into despotism, destroys the morals of one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other."

The modern Democracy have a great deal to say about the Constitution, and the constitutionality of public measures. Now how what the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, said of the slavery question:

"The freedom of the North have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free in the new territories. I have made up my mind, for one, that under no circumstances will I consent to the farther extension of the area of slavery in the U. S. States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives."

Again:

"Wherever there is a foot of land to be stayed back from becoming slave territory, I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery."

GEORGE WASHINGTON entertained similar views, as the following sentiment will show:

"It is among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

Again, he says, speaking of the influence of slavery in his native State:

"Slavery is a most blighting curse upon the Old Dominion, and I know of but one way of getting rid of it—by Legislative authority—and so far as my vote shall go for that purpose, it shall never be wanting."

Henry Clay entertained similar views on this question. What could be more to the point in the present issue, than the following:

"I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power will ever make me vote to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist."

Benjamin Franklin fully coincides with the above, and goes a step farther. He says:

"We should march up to the very verge of the Constitution to destroy the traffic in human flesh."

person else understands. With the Buchanan Democracy, who intend to force black labor into free Territory, in order that it may become a competitor with the free white labor of the North. Are you with Hughes, and Bright, and Willard, and Cady, in their efforts to place the slave on an equal footing with the poor white man, or rather are you with Jefferson, and Clay, and Henry, in their unqualified opposition to the extension of slavery? Do you, with Buchanan, say that slavery is national, or do you think it can only exist by virtue of positive legislative enactment? Do you, with Hughes, say that "Popular Sovereignty is a popular humbug," or do you not regard it as one of the inalienable rights of freemen? Do you think, with Bright, that the principle of submitting a Constitution to the direct vote of the people, a vicious principle, or do you not rather regard the right to a voice in making our Constitutions and our laws, as a Revolutionary right, as dear as individual liberty, and one not to be surrendered?

Look at these things, and then answer those questions.

MANFIELD, Ind., Sept. 17, 1858.

MR. HUGHES: There is a good deal of complaint at this office by the subscribers to the Express, on the account of them not receiving their papers at the proper time. The mail for this office leaves Terre Haute every Friday morning, passes through our place and on to Fortland Mills, the terminus of the route, the same day; and the Express, which is published on Wednesday, should reach us on that day; but, instead of this, it is often two weeks old before we get it. Yesterday we received your paper of Portland Mills dated Sept. 1st. Only think of it! It takes Uncle Sam just sixteen days to send the Express a distance of twenty-five miles! What do you suppose, Mr. Editor, a paper is worth, in these days of steam and lightning, sixteen days old? We get the news from England, read it, digest it, and dream over it, before we get it from Terre Haute. This is not the first time the Express has failed to reach us in due time. We add now that it when due. Upon whom is the blame to rest? I wrote some time ago to the P. M. at Terre Haute, requesting him to send the matter for this office by the Portland route, as we would then get it at the proper time; but it seems to have done no good. Can't you, Mr. Editor, ferret out the cause, so that your subscribers can get their papers in due time?

Yours &c.,

S. WRIGHT, Dp'y. P. M.

We are receiving often such letters as the above from our subscribers. Whose fault can it be, that there is such a lagging on part of the mails? The Weekly Express is issued every Wednesday, and put in the Post Office in this city, on the evening of that day. It should then of course reach Mansfield on Friday at least. Why does it not do it? Will Mr. Cornwell look into this matter, and see where the fault is? There is a big screw loose somewhere.

MORE TREASURY FLENDER.—The Washington States says certain facts have come into its possession which will enable it, before the meeting of Congress, to show up, in its true light, the monstrous claim on the Treasury of the United States, amounting to over \$1,000,000 for the war debt in Oregon. The States adds: "A combination of men, in high and low positions, composed of bankers, and it is said Senators, and their abettors, are getting, or have already got, the control of this immense claim, and will attempt to force it through Congress at the next session. These speculators, we understand, have had their agents at work in Oregon, laying up the different claims against the Government, based on the most extravagant rates, for a few cents on a dollar. The facts before us, we think, will enable us to show up this whole matter in its true colors, and expose one of the greatest attempts to deplete Uncle Sam's Treasury that has ever before been made."

SINGULAR.—Mrs. Marshall, of Tallahassee, Fla., a lady somewhat advanced in years and very corpulent, (her usual weight is over two hundred pounds,) went out in her carriage a few days since to call upon a friend, and upon her return home was caught in a violent storm. A large tree was blown down, and fell directly across her carriage, between her and the driver, literally smashing the body of the carriage to atoms, and yet neither she nor the driver was injured in the slightest degree by the tree or the shattered stones of the carriage body. The steps, which were iron and folded up inside the carriage, protected her feet from being crushed beneath the tree. The fright threw Mrs. Marshall into a severe spell of sickness, and had the very singular effect also of turning her head quite grey.

A GIRL RESCUED FROM THE MORMONS.—An interesting case was lately tried before Judge Eckles, at Great Salt Lake City, for three days on a writ of habeas corpus, brought on behalf of an Englishman named Polydore, to recover the custody of his daughter, who was brought to Utah by her mother, and was then in the family of one of the Mormon elders. The girl was delivered up to the U. S. Marshal and returned to her father.

WHERE ARE THE INDIAN PARASITE KILLERS?

A writer in the *Vicksburg True Southern* proposes that the Southern Convention, to assemble at Vicksburg in May next, shall raise a fund to be distributed in premiums for the best sermons in favor of the re-opening of the African slave trade."

HOO.—We learn that a contract for pork, or November delivery, was made at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Monday, at \$5.75 per cwt. The *Bowling Green Gazette* states that Quigley & Co., packers, have purchased most of the hogs in Warren county at \$5.

THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES AT THE INDIANA STATE FAIR, this season, was 1,777, and the gross receipts, \$8,000.

THE DUEL AT RICHMOND.—The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, gives the following account of the affair:

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling District, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was uninjured. The parties then returned to the city and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. The wound, we understand, has as yet caused but little suffering, or, rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens's course in connection with Judge Brokenshaw's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

Mr. Prior, editor of the Richmond *South*, was summoned before the Magistrate to give evidence in relation to the duel, that might warrant the issue against the principals. Six hours close examination failed to elicit any statement from him to criminate the parties. It was expected he would be committed for contempt of court by evasive answers.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE KREMLIN.

Bayard Taylor in a recent very interesting letter from Moscow, thus describes the internal splendor of the ancient palace of the Czar:

The plain exterior of the building gives no hint of the splendors within. I have seen all the palaces of Europe (with the exception of the Escorial,) but I cannot now recall one in which the highest possible magnificence so subservient to good taste, as here. Inlaid floors, of such beautiful design and such precious wood that you tread upon them with regret; capitals, cornices and ceiling-panels of gold; walls overlaid with fluted silk; giant candelabra of silver and malachite, and the soft gleam of many tinted marble, combine to make this a truly Imperial residence. The grand hall of St. George, all in white and gold, is literally incrustated with ornamental carved work; that of St. Alexander Nevsky is sumptuous in blue and gold; of St. Vladimir in crimson and gold; while in that of St. Elizabeth, the walls are not overlaid with gold and the furniture of massive silver, but in the centre of every door is a Maltese cross formed of the largest diamonds! The eye does not tire of the unvaried splendor, nor does it seem difficult to dwell even in such dazzling halls.

BRIEF BUT COMMON HISTORY.—I saw him first at a social party. He took but a glass of wine, and that at the request of a young lady with whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unobserved, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his social indulgence. He tho't there was no danger.

I saw him again with those of his own age, meeting at night to spend a short time in convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement.

I met him next, late in the evening, in the street, unable to reach home. I took him thither. He looked ashamed when we next met.

him next reeling in the street. A confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue. Shame was gone!

I saw him yet once more. He was pale, cold, motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with unspoken anguish.

His father's gray hairs were going to the grave in sorrow. His mother wept to think that she had given birth to such a child.

FAT.—The late news about the Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves, and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. The fashion will be here before long. We hail it with "joy!" A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating slate pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark. They will exercise. Will be women, fit to be mothers.

THE N. O. Crescent estimates the number who thus far have been attacked by yellow fever at 10,000 persons; 7,000 of which number had safely passed through the process of acclimation, while more than 2,000 have depended to the silent tomb.

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I saw him yet once more. He was pale, cold, motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down, and seemed to shake with unspoken anguish.

His father's gray hairs were going to the grave in sorrow. His mother wept to think that she had given birth to such a child.

FAT.—The late news about the Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring vast quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves, and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. The fashion will be here before long. We hail it with "joy!" A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating slate pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark. They will exercise. Will be women, fit to be mothers.

THE N. O. Crescent estimates the number who thus far have been attacked by yellow fever at 10,000 persons; 7,000 of which number had safely passed through the process of acclimation, while more than 2,000 have depended to the silent tomb.

THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES AT THE INDIANA STATE FAIR, this season, was 1,777, and the gross receipts, \$8,000.

THE DUEL AT RICHMOND.—The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, gives the following account of the affair:

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling District, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was uninjured. The parties then returned to the city and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. The wound, we understand, has as yet caused but little suffering, or, rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens's course in connection with Judge Brokenshaw's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

Mr. Prior, editor of the Richmond *South*, was summoned before the Magistrate to give evidence in relation to the duel, that might warrant the issue against the principals. Six hours close examination failed to elicit any statement from him to criminate the parties. It was expected he would be committed for contempt of court by evasive answers.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE KREMLIN.

Bayard Taylor in a recent very interesting letter from Moscow, thus describes the internal splendor of the ancient palace of the Czar:

The plain exterior of the building gives no hint of the splendors within. I have seen all the palaces of Europe (with the exception of the Escorial,) but I cannot now recall one in which the highest possible magnificence so subservient to good taste, as here. Inlaid floors, of such beautiful design and such precious wood that you tread upon them with regret; capitals, cornices and ceiling-panels of gold; walls overlaid with fluted silk; giant candelabra of silver and malachite, and the soft gleam of many tinted marble, combine to make this a truly Imperial residence. The grand hall of St. George, all in white and gold, is literally incrustated with ornamental carved work; that of St. Alexander Nevsky is sumptuous in blue and gold; of St. Vladimir in crimson and gold; while in that of St. Elizabeth, the walls are not overlaid with gold and the furniture of massive silver, but in the centre of every door is a Maltese cross formed of the largest diamonds! The eye does not tire of the unvaried splendor, nor does it seem difficult to dwell even in such dazzling halls.

BRIEF BUT COMMON HISTORY.—I saw him first at a social party. He took but a glass of wine, and that at the request of a young lady with whom he conversed.

I saw him next, when he supposed he was unobserved, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by his social indulgence. He